

*WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. An isolated DNA molecule selected from the group consisting of:
 - 2 A. the DNA sequence of FIGURE 1 (SEQ ID NO:1);
 - 3 B. the DNA sequence of FIGURE 2 (SEQ ID NO:3);
 - 4 C. the DNA sequence of FIGURE 20A (SEQ ID NO:22);
 - 5 D. DNA sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing DNA sequences
 - 6 under standard hybridization conditions;
 - 7 E. DNA sequences that code on expression for an amino acid sequence
 - 8 encoded by any of the foregoing DNA sequences;
 - 9 F. degenerate variants thereof;
 - 10 G. alleles thereof; and
 - 11 H. hybridizable fragments thereof.

- 1 2. An isolated nucleic acid molecule, which nucleic acid molecule encodes an
2 ob polypeptide, which polypeptide is characterized by having about 145 to about
3 167 amino acid residues, being expressed predominantly by adipocytes, and being
4 capable of inducing a reduction of body weight in an animal.

- 1 3. The isolated nucleic acid of Claim 2, wherein the ob polypeptide has an
2 amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequence depicted
3 in:
 - 4 a) Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:2),
 - 5 b) Figure 1 from amino acid number 22 to amino acid number 167, Figure 3
 - 6 (SEQ ID NO:4),
 - 7 c) Figure 3 from amino acid number 22 to amino acid number 167,
 - 8 d) Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:5),
 - 9 e) Figure 5 from amino acid number 22 to amino acid number 166,
 - 10 f) Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:6), and
 - 11 g) Figure 6 from amino acid number 22 to amino acid number 166.

1 4. The nucleic acid molecule of Claim 2 selected from the group consisting of
2 DNA and RNA.

1 5. The nucleic acid molecule of Claim 2, which has a sequence as shown in
2 Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) from nucleotide number 46 to nucleotide number 550.

1 6. The nucleic acid molecule of Claim 2, which has a sequence as shown in
2 Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2) from nucleotide number 46 to nucleotide number 550.

1 7. The nucleic acid molecule of Claim 1 which is detectably labeled.

1 8. A vector, which comprises the DNA molecule of Claim 1.

1 9. An expression vector, which comprises the nucleic acid molecule of Claim
2 2, operatively associated with an expression control sequence.

1 10. A nucleic acid hybridizable to a non-coding region of an *ob* nucleic acid,
2 which non-coding region is selected from the group consisting of an intron, a 5'
3 non-coding region, and a 3' non-coding region.

1 11. A probe capable of screening for a nucleic acid encoding an *ob*
2 polypeptide, which probe is a labeled DNA molecule of Claim 1.

1 12. A unicellular host transfected with a cloning vector of Claim 8.

1 13. A unicellular host transfected with an expression vector of Claim 9.

1 14. The unicellular host of Claim 13 wherein the unicellular host is selected
2 from the group consisting of *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas*, *Bacillus*, *Streptomyces*, *Pichia*
3 yeasts, CHO, R1.1, B-W, L-M, COS 1, COS 7, BSC1, BSC40, and BMT10 cells,
4 plant cells, insect cells, and human cells in tissue culture.

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1 15. An oligonucleotide primer for amplifying human genomic DNA encoding
2 an ob polypeptide.

1 16. The oligonucleotide of Claim 15, which is selected from the group
2 consisting of

3 HOB 1gF 5'-CCCAAGAAGCCCATCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:26)

4 HOB 1gR 5'-GACTATCTGGGTCCAGTGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:27)

5 HOB 2gF 5'-CCACATGCTGAGCACTTGTT-3' (SEQ ID NO:28)

6 HOB 2gR 5'-CTTCAATCCTGGAGATACCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:29).

1 17. An ob polypeptide, which polypeptide is encoded by the DNA molecule of
2 Claim 1.

1 18. An ob polypeptide, which polypeptide is characterized by having about 145
2 to about 167 amino acid residues, being expressed predominantly by adipocytes,
3 and being capable of inducing a reduction of body weight in an animal.

1 19. The ob polypeptide of Claim 18 which has the amino acid sequence shown
2 in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:2) or Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:5).

1 20. The ob polypeptide of Claim 19 which has the amino acid sequence shown
2 in Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:4) or Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:6).

1 21. An immunogenic fragment of an ob polypeptide, which polypeptide is
2 characterized by having about 160 amino acid residues, being expressed
3 predominantly by adipocytes, and being capable of inducing a reduction of body
4 weight in an animal.

1 22. The immunogenic fragment of an ob polypeptide of Claim 21, which is
2 selected from the group consisting of

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3 Val-Pro-Ile-Gln-Lys-Val-Gln-Asp-Asp-Thr-Lys-Thr-Leu-Ile-Lys-Thr (SEQ ID
4 NO:18);

5 Leu-His-Pro-Ile-Leu-Ser-Leu-Ser-Lys-Met-Asp-Gln-Thr-Leu-Ala (SEQ ID
6 NO:19);

7 Ser-Lys-Ser-Cys-Ser-Leu-Pro-Gln-Thr-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gln-Lys-Pro-Glu-Ser-Leu-
8 Asp (SEQ ID NO:20); and

9 Ser-Arg-Leu-Gln-Gly-Ser-Leu-Gln-Asp-Ile-Leu-Gln-Gln-Leu-Asp-Val-Ser-Pro-
10 Glu-Cys (SEQ ID NO:21).

1 23. A derivative of a polypeptide according to claim 17 or 18 having one or
2 more chemical moieties attached thereto.

1 24. The derivative of claim 15 wherein the chemical moiety is a water soluble
2 polymer.

1 25. The derivative of claim 16 wherein the water soluble polymer is
2 polyethylene glycol.

1 26. An analog of an ob polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of human
2 ob depicted in Figure 4, which analog is selected from the group consisting of:

3 A. serine residue at position 53 substituted with glycine, alanine, valine,
4 cysteine, methionine, or threonine;

5 B. serine residue at position 98 substituted with glycine, alanine, valine,
6 cysteine, methionine, or threonine;

7 C. arginine residue at position number 92 substituted with asparagine, lysine,
8 histidine, glutamine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, serine, threonine, methionine, or
9 cysteine;

10 D. one or more of residues 121 to 128 substituted with glycines or alanines;

11 E. deletion of one or more amino acid residues at positions 121-128;

12 F. a loop structure formed by the disulfide bond that forms between cysteine
13 residues 117 and 167;

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- 14 G. amino acids from residue 22 to 53;
- 15 H. amino acids from residue 61 to amino acid residue 116;
- 16 I. amino acids from residue 61 to amino acid residue 167;
- 17 J. aspartic acid at one or more of residues 29, 30, 44, 61, 76, 100, and 106
- 18 substituted with glutamic acid; and
- 19 K. one or more isoleucine residues substituted with leucine.

1 27. A method for preparing an ob polypeptide comprising:

- 2 A. culturing a unicellular host of Claim 12 or 13 under conditions that provide
- 3 for expression of the ob polypeptide; and
- 4 B. recovering the expressed ob polypeptide.

5 28. The method according to Claim 27 wherein the host cell is a bacterium.

1 29. The method according to Claim 27, wherein the host cell is a yeast.

1 30. The method according to Claim 27, further comprising:

- 2 C. chromatographing the polypeptide on a Ni-chelation column; and
- 3 D. purifying the polypeptide by gel filtration.

1 31. The method according to Claim 30, further comprising after step C and

2 before step D chromatographing the ob polypeptide on a strong cation exchanger

3 column.

1 32. An antibody to the ob polypeptide of Claim 17.

1 33. An antibody to the ob polypeptide of Claim 18.

1 34. A method for preparing an antibody to an ob polypeptide, comprising:

- 2 A. conjugating the immunogenic fragment of an ob polypeptide of Claim 19 to
- 3 a carrier protein;

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4 B. immunizing a host animal with the ob polypeptide fragment-carrier protein
5 conjugate of step A admixed with an adjuvant; and

6 C. obtaining antibody from the immunized host animal.

1 35. The antibody of Claim 32, 33, or 34 which is a polyclonal antibody.

1 36. The antibody of Claim 32, 33, or 34 which is a monoclonal antibody.

1 37. An immortal cell line that produces a monoclonal antibody according to
2 Claim 36.

1 38. The antibody of Claim 32, 33, or 34 labeled with a detectable label.

1 39. A method for measuring the presence of an ob polypeptide in a sample,
2 comprising:

3 A. contacting a sample suspected of containing an ob polypeptide with an
4 antibody that binds to the ob polypeptide under conditions which allow for the
5 formation of reaction complexes comprising the antibody and the ob polypeptide,

6 B. detecting the formation of reaction complexes comprising the antibody and
7 ob polypeptide in the sample;

8 in which detection of the formation of reaction complexes indicates the presence of
9 ob polypeptide in the sample.

1 40. The method of Claim 39 in which the antibody is bound to a solid phase
2 support.

1 41. A method for evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a biological sample
2 comprising

3 A. detecting the formation of reaction complexes in a biological sample
4 according to the method of Claim 30; and

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5 B. evaluating the amount of reaction complexes formed, which amount of
6 reaction complexes corresponds to the level of ob polypeptide in the biological
7 sample.

1 42. A method for detecting or diagnosing the presence of a disease associated
2 with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject
3 comprising:

4 A. evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a biological sample from a
5 mammalian subject according to Claim 41; and

6 B. comparing the level detected in step (A) to a level of ob polypeptide
7 present in normals or in the subject at an earlier time;
8 in which an increase in the level of ob polypeptide as compared to normal levels
9 indicates a disease associated with elevated levels of ob polypeptide, and decreased
10 level of ob polypeptide as compared to normal levels indicates a disease associated
11 with decreased levels of ob polypeptide.

1 43. A method for monitoring a therapeutic treatment of a disease associated
2 with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject
3 comprising evaluating the levels of ob polypeptide in a series of biological samples
4 obtained at different time points from a mammalian subject undergoing a
5 therapeutic treatment for a disease associated with elevated or decreased levels of
6 ob polypeptide according to the method of Claim 41.

1 44. A method for changing the body weight of a mammal comprising inhibiting
2 the expression of an ob polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of Claim 2.

1 45. The method according to Claim 44 comprising expressing an antisense
2 nucleic acid molecule hybridizable to a nucleic acid that expresses the ob
3 polypeptide, expressing a ribozyme that cleaves a nucleic acid that expresses the
4 ob polypeptide, administering an antisense nucleic acid molecule hybridizable to a

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5 nucleic acid that expresses the ob polypeptide, and administering a ribozyme that
6 cleaves a nucleic acid that expresses the ob polypeptide.

1 46. A pharmaceutical composition for reducing body weight of an animal
2 comprising the ob polypeptide of Claim 17 and a pharmaceutically acceptable
3 carrier.

1 47. A pharmaceutical composition for reducing body weight of an animal
2 comprising the ob polypeptide of Claim 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable
3 carrier.

1 48. A method for reducing the body weight of an animal comprising
2 administering an amount of a pharmaceutical composition of Claim 47 effective to
3 reduce the body weight of an animal to an animal believed to be in need of
4 decreased body weight.

1 49. The method according to Claim 48 wherein the animal is a human, and the
2 ob polypeptide is human ob polypeptide.

1 50. A method for reducing the body weight of a mammal comprising increasing
2 the expression of a protein encoded by the nucleic acid of Claim 2.

1 51. A pharmaceutical composition for increasing the body weight of an animal
2 comprising an antagonist of an ob polypeptide.

1 52. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 51, wherein the antagonist is
2 selected from the group consisting of an antibody that binds to and neutralizes the
3 activity of ob polypeptide, a fragment of the ob polypeptide that binds to but does
4 not activate the ob receptor, and a small molecule antagonist of the ob
5 polypeptide.

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- 1 53. A method for increasing the body weight of an animal comprising
- 2 administering an amount of the pharmaceutical composition of Claim 51 effective
- 3 to cause an increase in body weight to an animal believed to be in need of
- 4 increased body weight.

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